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at Iliamna Bay July 10, and proceeded westward and northward to Lake Clark, then westward and southward to Nushagak, on Bristol Bay, and then eastward again across the peninsula to Cold Bay, near the mouth of Shelikof Strait. A map of the region traversed indicates the principal physical features, and another map the faunistic features, while eleven half-tone cuts furnish views of scenery and vegetation in a hitherto almost unexplored region. About twelve pages are given to a general description of the region, and four to a consideration of its life zones, which are plotted on the accompanying map. The journey was made chiefly by canoe. The special interest of the region consists in the fact that it constitutes the meeting ground of the Hudsonian and Arctic life zones, the boundary between which, being the junction of the treeless and timbered regions, Mr. Osgood is now able to define with considerable accuracy. "The Arctic occupies the main part of the Alaska Peninsula southwest of the vicinity of Naknek Lake, together with a narrow strip northward along the coast of Bristol Bay and Bering Sea; the Hudsonian stretches over the region to the northward on the mainland."

The annotated 'List of Birds' numbers 134 species, based in part on specimens taken by the late C. L. McKay, and his successor J. W. Johnson, some twenty years ago (1881-1886) when stationed as United States Signal Service observers at Nushagak (formerly Fort Alexander), and not hitherto published, except to some extent incidentally. With the exception of the work of McKay and Johnson, nothing had been done in this region before Mr. Osgood's visit in 1902. It is fortunate to have their records, resting on specimens in the National Museum, thus rescued and brought together with those of Mr. Osgood. The McKay-Johnson specimens here mentioned appear to represent about 111 species, while Osgood appears to have taken or positively identified about 108, respecting many of which he has extended and very interesting field notes. — J. A. A.

Nelson on New Birds from Mexico.—Mr. Nelson has recently described¹ four new birds collected by Mr. E. A. Goldman during the spring and summer of 1904 in southern Mexico, mostly in the state of Chiapas. They are: (1) *Porzana goldmani*, generally similar to *P. noveboracensis*, from the Valley of Toluca, Mexico; (2) *Empidonax fulvifrons fusciceps*, from Chiapas; (3) *Arremonops superciliosus chiapensis*; (4) *Telmatodytes palustris toluensis*, from Valley of Toluca. — J. A. A.

Henderson's Additional List of Boulder County, Colorado, Birds.² —

¹ Descriptions of Four New Birds from Mexico. By E. W. Nelson. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVII, pp. 151, 152, Oct. 6, 1904.

² Additional List of Boulder County Birds, with Comments thereon. By Junius Henderson. The University of Colorado Studies, Vol. II, No. 2, July, 1904, pp. 107-112.